

# FULTON COUNTY TRIBUNE

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## FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO TEACH

Questions Put to Applicants For County Certificates.

EXAMINATION HELD JUNE 30.

Prepared by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to Test the Mental Qualifications of Those Who Seek Positions as Teachers in the Public Schools.

Following is the list of questions as prepared under direction of the state superintendent of public instruction and submitted at the county examinations for teachers June 30 for elementary school certificates:

### HISTORY.

1. What are the advantages of Civil Service?
2. Define the chief issues of the coming presidential campaign.
3. Give method and the approximate date and extent of each territorial acquisition to the United States.
4. Write a brief history of the American flag.
5. Show in at least three instances how the physical features of United States have influenced the history of the country.
6. Describe briefly the campaigns of Grant in the Civil War; or those of Washington in the Revolutionary War.
7. Contrast the Indian policies of the French, English and American governments.
8. What were the results of the War of 1812?

### WRITING.

1. Why should a pencil be used in the first few grades? How should the writing in these grades differ from the writing in the higher grades and why?
2. Give examples of some of the best movement exercises and state the purpose of each.
3. In what way can blackboard exercises help in the teaching of writing and what are the limitations of the benefits of such blackboard work?
4. Copy the following as a specimen of your penmanship:  
I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers,  
From the seas and the streams;  
I bear light shades for the leaves when laid  
In their noonday dreams.  
From my wings are shaken the dews that waken  
The sweet buds every one,  
When rocked to rest on their mother's breast,  
As she dances about the sun.  
—From Shelley's "The Cloud."

### LITERATURE.

1. What are some of the lessons taught by Bret Harte or Ralph Connor or Harold Bell Wright? What is there in common among their works?
2. What is the significance of two of the following poems: "My Captain," "The Skeleton in Armor," "Old Ironsides"?
3. Name some works and give some facts about one of the following authors: John Keats, Thomas DeQuincy, Jane Austen.
4. Give the story or point of one of Burns' poems, and quote some lines from Burns.
5. Give an account of a striking scene in one of Shakespeare's comedies.
6. What American poet is a great poet of nature? Give titles of some of his nature poems, and if possible quote from one of them.
7. Give a short sketch of an important character created by Dickens, Thackeray or George Eliot.
8. When you take down your Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, and Holmes, what are some of the favorite poems for which you look in each? Approximately how many poems of each have you read?

### GRAMMAR.

1. Define and use in a sentence, (a) a proper noun, (b) a common noun, (c) a collective noun, (d) an abstract noun.
2. Use in sentences the present tense, the past tense, and the perfect participle of the following verbs: see, throw, took, go, do.
3. Distinguish (a) between the use of may and can, (b) between the use of will and shall, (c) between an infinitive and a finite verb, (d) between regular and irregular verbs.
4. Explain your process of showing to a class the difference between a complex and a compound sentence.
5. Pluralize: die, index, ax, potato, lass, money, corn, appendix, crisis, fox, candelabrum, knight templar.
6. If necessary, correct and tell why you correct: (a) I sent him to the grocery, (b) I learned him his arithmetic lesson, (c) He hasn't no right to attempt this, (d) My head feels badly, (e) The weather is seem to be clearing.
7. Define and illustrate adjectival, adverbial, noun clauses. Diagram each sentence used in this illustration.
8. Use the word "work" as a noun, as a verb, and as an adjective.

### ARITHMETIC.

1. My agriculturist says that if the plow cuts an 8-inch furrow slice the horse goes about 12 1/2 miles in plowing an acre. Prove this.
2. A train went 12 miles an hour for 10 minutes, 14 miles an hour for 6 minutes, 22 miles an hour for 5 minutes, 10 miles an hour for 3 minutes and 6 miles an hour for 11 minutes. What was the average speed of the train?
3. A Columbus miller offers 1.11 for wheat delivered. If the freight is 7 1/2 cents per cwt., and it costs you 45 cents to haul and shovel each 25 bushels, how much per bushel would that net you?
4. In South American countries colars are marked in centimeters. If you wished a 15 (in) collar, what size should you call for in Brazil?
5. If you have stock at 80% and this pays a 4% dividend, what per cent is realized on the investment? If a man's dividend on such stock is \$1287, what

does that indicate that his investment is?

6. A pyramid of iron with a base 4 in square and an altitude of 3 in, weighs 92 pounds. Find the weight of a pyramid of iron with a base 6 by 6 inches and the altitude 7 inches.
7. Show how you explain the fact and the process of square root.
8. What subjects in arithmetic should be touched upon lightly or entirely eliminated, and why? Mention some subjects which you would emphasize and tell why.

### PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the skin and give three of its uses.
2. Give location, size and chief function of the liver.
3. Show how drinking alcoholic beverages brings an increase in germ diseases.
4. Discuss fully the composition, function and care of the teeth.
5. Define excretion. Name four organs of excretion.
6. Name the organs of digestion, circulation, excretion, and the nervous system.
7. What are three uses of bones in the body? Name three animals with the bony structure on the outside of the body.
8. What is the method to follow in case of drowning to restore the person? If person be overcome by gas?

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Marked dictation: rendezvous, worked, trochee, gooseberry, mirage, intrigue, saccharine, unfeigned, hilum.
2. Name the letters that are classed as vowels.
3. When is "y" a vowel? When "w"?
4. What is a diphthong? Illustrate each.
5. Spell: parliament, diphtheria, chaffeur, auxiliary, almond, syringe, nequing, massacre, lieutenant, reservoir, vaccine, bologna, geyser, measles, pneumonia, prophesy, eligible, fragile, shell, malleable, lathe, faucet, ferrule, mortise, chisel, Ptolemy, Pleiades, Algheny, fallible, obeisance.

### AGRICULTURE.

1. How does clover help the farmer?
2. How can you show that seeds will not germinate without air, or that they germinate poorly and slowly in insufficient air?
3. Describe three good breeds of chickens and state the merits of each.
4. State the legal weight of a bushel of wheat, corn, oats. What conditions would make a bushel by actual measure weigh more or less?
5. Give an approximate ration for a cow, using silage (1 protein, 14 carbohydrate), alfalfa (1.36), and wheat bran (1.38). Of what additional data do you feel the need in trying to solve this problem?
6. State with some detail how apple trees are propagated.
7. What are the purposes of fertilizers, and hence what are their most important ingredients?
8. What are the general means of keeping out weeds? State some special treatment sometimes given certain weeds to get rid of them.

### GEOGRAPHY.

1. In the case of some place which has scant rainfall, give (a) causes; (b) results.
2. What are the important things to be seen in and near Washington City?
3. Explain somewhat fully the advantage of position which some large city situated on a lake has had.
4. What are the four large islands south of the mainland of Europe, and to what country does each belong?
5. Compare the natural resources of some two of the countries now engaged in the European war.
6. Quotation: "The climate of India is that always found in a district swept by monsoons." Explain this.
7. What are the principal trade routes across the Pacific? Name the ports from and to which the traffic goes.
8. Discuss two of the important industries of Alaska.

### THEORY AND PRACTICE.

- (Take two of the groups below entire.)
- Group A.—(Based on Parker's The History of Modern Elementary Education.)
1. Of what value are the "five formal steps"?
  2. What are some of the central ideas of Froebel's educational thought and practice?
  3. Give some idea of the place in the History of Education of the development of nature study.

### HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURE.

1. What is meant by the inoculation of a soil?
2. What are the points of greatest waste in grain or in judging a cow?
3. Plan a five year crop rotation. State the manner in which the soil would be prepared for each new crop and the date at which it would be put in.
4. Describe the Babcock test, assuming figures for a concrete illustration, and stating the conclusion in the imagined test.
5. Of what service to your class is the State Department of Agriculture? The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture? The Agricultural Experiment Station? The extension departments of the Ohio colleges and normal schools?
7. How would you proceed to reinvigorate an old neglected orchard which time under your direction?
8. Why is it usually more profitable or at any rate better policy in the long run to include stock raising in the farm enterprise?

### MARKING THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY

While the Lincoln Highway is now more or less thoroughly marked from San Francisco to New York by the local communities, each to the best of its ability and to the aid of the tourists of the past two seasons, nevertheless there are many points where the marking has been as thorough as it should have been. Neither has it been of a standard character. While the same familiar marker, red, white and blue with a blue "L" has been used in every instance, different shades, and every instance, different shades of point have been used; the markers have been applied in different ways, making it confusing to the tourists.

The Lincoln Highway Association now plans to send a crew of four men in two Willys-Overland delivery cars specially decorated by that company for the purpose, across the Lincoln Highway painting the poles in a standard and uniform fashion, eight feet from the ground, about six signs to the mile, and four signs at the turns. A stencil reading "right" and "left" will also be used to indicate the direction of the turns.

It is expected that a considerable portion of this undertaking can be accomplished this season. The crew is expected to leave the eastern coast some time this month, and will proceed westward as rapidly as possible. While The Willys-Overland Company has provided the cars for this undertaking, the local communities through which the marking will be done, have supplied the necessary funds for the payment of the painters.

**Beauty More Than Skin Deep.**  
A beautiful woman has good digestion. If your digestion is faulty, Chamberlain's Tablets will do you good. For sale by all dealers.

### TEST YOUR SOIL.

Have you tested your soil for acidity? Just a few cents worth of blue litmus paper will enable each farmer in Ohio to determine whether his soil needs lime now. One of the easiest methods of testing is pointed out by M. A. Bachtel, of the Agricultural College Extension Service, Ohio State University, is to go into a field when the soil is moist, insert a knife blade into the under layer of soil and place a strip of the litmus paper in the opening made by the blade. Then press the soil firmly together on the paper and let stand for 20 minutes. Then remove the paper and notice its appearance. If delicate streaks of red are found on the paper, lime should be applied to correct the acidity. Ordinarily from 2 to 4 tons of ground limestone will neutralize the acids in soil.

### SAILING RECORD LOWERED.

Pekin, China.—The record for trans-Pacific travel from San Francisco to Peking by the Southern route was lowered nine hours when Corporal John Alexander and fourteen privates of the United States Marine Corps arrived here for duty with the American legation guard of Marines, after having been thirty-four days enroute from San Francisco. The best previous record was thirty-four days and nine hours.

### Cure of Old Sores.

For old sores of any kind apply Hanford's Balsam. It will reduce the inflammation and the sore will gradually disappear. Use it for the hard cases. For sale by all dealers.

### WESTERN RESERVE COMMENCEMENT

Thursday was Commencement Day at Western Reserve University. It was the 90th Commencement of Adelbert College. Three hundred graduates of eight colleges of the University received degrees. William T. Foster, President of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, was Commencement speaker. The degree of Doctor of Law was conferred upon United States Judge John H. Clarke, 77, Cleveland, and William T. Foster, the degree of Doctor of Divinity, upon Wilson R. Stearns, Bishop Suffragan of Newark, formerly of Cleveland and the degree of Doctor of Music upon Charles E. Clemens, Professor of Music in Western Reserve University. Following the Commencement exercises the alumni of Adelbert College held their Annual Meeting and Luncheon. Warren Bicknell, '90, President of the Alumni Association, presided. The speakers included the Commencement speakers and William R. Hopkins '96, who gave the alumni address and representatives of the Classes of 1856, 1866, 1876, 1886, 1891, 1906, and 1916. Dr. George L. Starr of Hudson, Ohio, made the response for 1856. Frederick K. Sawyer of Cleveland responded for 1916.

### DO YOU KNOW THAT

It's worry, not work, which shortens life?  
A cold bath every morning is the best complexion remedy?  
Poor health is expensive?  
The U. S. Public Health Service has reduced malaria 60 per cent, in some localities?  
The death rate from typhoid fever in the United States has been cut in half since 1907?  
Pneumonia kills over 120,000 Americans each year?  
Fleas town has few funerals?  
The well that drains the cesspool is the cup of death?

### GOLD AND SILVER.

The Bureau of the Mint and the U. S. Geological Survey have just issued a joint statement regarding the production of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1915. The total production of gold was 4,887,604 fine ounces valued at \$101,035,700. California and Colorado led in the production of gold. California producing 1,090,731 fine ounces valued at \$22,547,400 and Colorado producing 1,089,923 fine ounces valued at \$22,530,800. The total silver produced in the U. S. in 1915 was 74,901,475 fine ounces, representing a value of \$37,397,300. Nevada and Montana led in the production of silver; Nevada producing 14,453,085 fine ounces valued at \$7,226,542 and Montana producing 14,423,173 fine ounces, valued at \$7,195,600.

### HOG CHOLERA DISCOVERY.

An Ohio man last year treated 31,000 hogs for cholera and never lost a hog. Up to this time he has never told the story of how he accomplished it. He did not realize the success he had made. He is undoubtedly the most successful man in the world today with hog cholera—and pneumonia, which is sometimes mistaken for hog cholera. He has nothing to sell, but the editor of this paper in co-operation with others, desire to give this wonderful story to every farmer in the United States. The full story will appear in FARM NEWS, Springfield, Ohio, and anyone desiring to read it may obtain a sample copy of the paper by sending their name and address to FARM NEWS. This is not an advertisement.

Livernum recommends Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh as a valuable remedy to be always kept on hand.

### IRON ORE PRODUCTION.

Fourteen Million Tons Increase in 1915. The iron ore mined in the United States in 1915 reached the greatest total of 55,526,490 gross tons, the greatest output made in any year except 1910 and 1913. The shipment in 1915, namely, 55,483,400 gross tons, valued at \$90,285,984, was a little less than the quantity mined. The quantity mined in 1915 was an increase of 14,000,000 tons over the output in 1914. The increase in quantity and in value of iron ore shipped amounted to about 40 and 41 per cent, respectively. The average value per ton in 1915 was \$1.63, compared with \$1.81 in 1914. These figures, which are just made public by the United States Geological Survey, were prepared by E. F. Burdard, who states that the production of iron ore from the Lake Superior district alone in 1916 will probably be 60,000,000 tons, and that there will probably be an increase in price of 70 to 75 cents per ton for this year.

Iron ore was mined in 23 States in 1915. As has been usual during recent years, the five States ranking highest in production in 1915 were Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama, Wisconsin and New York.

The Lake Superior district mined nearly 68 per cent of the total ore in 1915, the Birmingham district about 8.5 per cent, or a little more than one-tenth as much. With the exception of the total for a number of widely separated districts, the production in the Western States, all the iron-mining districts showed substantial increases over 1914, the total increase being 40 per cent.

All the ranges in the Lake Superior district mined a larger quantity of iron ore in 1915 than in 1914, the Mesabi having an increase of 50 per cent. The Mesabi, the youngest producing iron-ore range in the district, showed an increase of 44 per cent, and for the first time its output exceeded 1,000,000 tons. The increase of the entire district was 40 per cent.

### SUSTAINING PATRIOTISM.

The Ohio Manufacturers Association have sent out the following letter to 1500 manufacturers in Ohio:

Gentlemen:—  
In the crisis brought about by the development of our relations with Mexico and the resultant call for the President of the United States for the mobilization of our state troops, there is an appeal to the patriotism of the employers of Ohio.  
Many of them have responded promptly by issuing bulletins granting to all employees entitled with the state troops leave of absence with assurance of restoration to their employment upon return from service.  
Many employers who are able to do so have gone much further and announced that full or partial pay will be continued to these men while on military duty.  
May we not urge that you promptly give to your employees such assurance against their loss of employment and thus aid the military authorities to secure the recruits to Ohio's quota under the present or subsequent calls by the President of the United States?  
We suggest the posting of a bulletin substantially in the form herewith.

Ohio Manufacturers Association,  
C. B. McCoy, President.  
Malcolm Jennings, Secretary.

### BULLETIN (Suggested).

"The management of this Company realizing the need of this country in the present critical situation as to its Mexican affairs, hereby notifies its employees that any who is a Member of the National Guard, or Organized Militia, or who wishes to enlist therein, may answer this present call of the State and Nation with its full approval.

In all cases of discontinuance of employment for such purposes the places of such National Guardsmen and enlisted men will be kept available for them on their return from such service as is required.

### UNIVERSITY MEN RECRUITING.

Had the call for recruits been issued before the school term closed at The Ohio State University, a large percentage of the 1800 cadets would have enlisted, is the belief of Captain R. L. Mundhenk, who is in charge of the recruiting station composed of men from the University cadet service, although independent of the Ohio State officials.

This company of the Ohio National Guard is made up of 57 students or former students at the University, who have been called in from points extending from Iowa to Pennsylvania. The officers of the company are as follows:

W. J. Mundhenk, captain; W. J. Walker, first lieutenant; J. W. Rees, second lieutenant; K. S. McComb, first sergeant; J. W. Irwin, quartermaster sergeant; J. W. Forsythe, W. S. Ferguson, H. F. Wilson, K. A. Heiny, sergeants; L. L. Strickland, R. D. Strickland, O. S. McGuffey, A. B. Bingham, B. O. Bach, M. S. Gorsuch, corporals.

### A PATRIOTIC MINISTER.

A minister of the gospel who will either fight or pray, in which ever capacity he is most needed in time of need, has offered his services to Major General George Barnett, commandant of the United States Marine Corps. He is Reverend Ferdinand F. Schultz, pastor of the Church of Christ, Disiples, Chillicothe, Ohio,—a practical engineer as well as minister.

In offering his services the Rev. Schultz expressed willingness to serve in the fire room of a battleship, or as chaplain of marines in the field.

The patriotic and versatile Ohio pastor is 57 years of age, but says he is hale and hearty and ready to respond to a call to serve "Old Glory" at any time.

### THE WORLD OWES ME A LIVING

How owes? Have you earned it by good service? If you have, whether on the avil or in the pulpit, as a toiler or a teacher, you have acquired a just right to a livelihood. But if you have eaten as much as you have earned, or worse still have done little or no good, the world owes you nothing. You have no right to a livelihood, and are able to enjoy every imaginary luxury without care or effort; but if you have done nothing to increase the sum of human comforts, instead of the world owing you anything, as fools have babbled, you are morally bankrupt and a beggar.

### HORACE GREELY.

**OFFER COURSE IN NURSING.**  
Through the efforts of the Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, a course in public-health nursing has been established at The Ohio State University, to be offered next fall.

With the establishment of a training course at the University, the supply of properly trained nurses, which has heretofore been limited, should be such as to meet the more urgent needs, according to Dr. R. G. Patterson of Columbus, secretary of the society. This former secretary was due to the rapid growth of public-health nursing work in Ohio.

## VITAL NEEDS OF COMING WHEAT CROP

Leaving Undone Any One of Four Necessary Steps Means Partial Failure.

If there are four essential and necessary steps in growing a crop, and we follow three and neglect one, often we might just as well have omitted the three since a poor crop is certain to follow. Whoever uses good seed, prepares a fine firm seed bed, uses lime, but neglects to supply wheat with available plant food in sufficient quantities will not harvest the largest number of bushels of best quality wheat.

### Helping Baby Plants.

You cannot grow strong, sturdy wheat plants from a sluggish start. The tiny plants need assistance from germination to maturity. The roots take up in solution ammonia, phosphate and potash. These are the food elements found in the soil, being gradually available to the crop; the deficiency of plant food is supplied through fertilizers. They are carried to the growing leaves, and under the action of sunlight, are manufactured into plant food. This makes plant growth. Ammonia is the food that helps baby plants by giving them a dark green color and producing stalk growth. Plenty of available ammonia in the fertilizer gives the young plants a strong start.

Harris in Cornell University Bulletin 852 states: "The number of kernels of wheat per pot increased with the fertilizer."

### Filling the Kernels.

Wheat is grown primarily for the grain. Phosphoric acid is the plant food that is most intimately concerned with forming and filling the kernels. Late in June or early in July the tiny wheat flowers open and become fertile and the new wheat berries begin to develop. The time between the flowers becoming fertile and the complete filling of the kernels is very short—not over ten days or two weeks in most cases. As the kernel contains 75 per cent of the phosphoric acid of the plant, this plant food ingredient plays a very important part in filling the kernel and making the crop.

Thatcher holds that the relative protein content of grain is determined chiefly, if not wholly, by the rapidity of ripening of the kernel. Thus it is easily seen that the amount of phosphoric acid available for plant food at this time may determine the quality of the wheat. The wheat which has been in the soil in good physical condition, the seed of excellent quality, the season favorable, but if there is a scarcity of available phosphoric acid when filling and ripening, the wheat is not only poorly filled, but its quality is inferior. For phosphoric acid makes quality wheat that grades high in the market.

### Strengthening Straw.

The third essential plant food, potash, gives strength to the straw, assists in the transportation and laying down of the starch in the kernel and along with phosphoric acid plumps the grain. If the kernels are shriveled or small, the straw weak and inclined to lodge, more potash should be applied in the fertilizer. Available ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash are the three plant foods applied in fertilizers. They cause plants to grow, form heavy, plump kernels, hasten maturity and make strong straw, insure good clover catches and quality wheat. Fertilizers should be selected of such an analysis as will supply the deficiencies of the available plant food in the soil and make up the special needs of the wheat under various farm conditions. Best results will be secured by using 200 to 400 pounds of fertilizer on loam or clay soils analyzing 3 to 4 per cent ammonia, 12 to 18 per cent phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent potash. On sandy or poor soils more ammonia should be used. Owing to the war conditions making potash scarce and high priced, a much smaller percentage of potash is advised until these abnormal conditions adjust themselves.

Fertilizers give crops a quick start, strengthen straw, hasten maturity, better the quality and increase yields and profits.

### NEW CRUISER AEROPLANE.

A cruiser aeroplane, in size a rival of the American, which was built by the Aeromarine Corporation, has been completed and has been used in successful flights in a California preliminary trial. The biplane has a wing spread of 72 ft. and is 40 ft. long. It weighs 5,000 lb. and has 975 sq. ft. of lifting surface, which is about 175 sq. ft. in excess of the American's. The July Popular Mechanic magazine contains a picture of the craft.

### J. F. DIMKE

Fire and Tornado Insurance  
Both Fire and Tornado  
In the Oldest and Strongest Company's  
Life Stock and Parcel Post Insurance  
**TOWN HALL**  
Telephone 19 Wauseon, Ohio

### Back to Nature

Nature is the only builder of beauty. You can improve your appearance permanently by securing good digestion, steady nerves and a sufficient supply of good quality blood. HEMO is a force extracted from every day food—concentrated—powerful—a force that not only propels at increased speed but at the same time aids in building round bodies.

HEMO will strengthen the appetite and provide nourishment for the entire system. Its use will help to drive away the tired feeling and induce refreshing sleep. HEMO is, therefore, an all around aid to those who require more than the ordinary amount of nourishment.

We suggest that you try a 50c package with our guarantee of satisfaction. Every day food—concentrated—powerful—a force that not only propels at increased speed but at the same time aids in building round bodies.

Fink & Haunesser, Druggists  
Wauseon, Ohio

**\$3.50 CHICAGO AND RETURN \$3.50**

Via Wabash Line

Saturday, July 15th, 1916

Train leaves 10:15 a. m.

A TWO DAYS' OUTING IN CHICAGO

**BEAR** in mind that the Maxwell car has not been changed.

It is standardized. It will not be changed except in minor respects—where we see opportunities from time to time to make refinements and additional improvements.

The new price of \$595 is only made possible by our greatly increased production and the fact that we specialize in only one automobile.

Every Maxwell car is identically the same as every other Maxwell car.

Last year the Maxwell car represented a big value. Many thousands of satisfied Maxwell owners are the evidence of that.

But this year—at the reduced price of \$595—the Maxwell stands out as the one big automobile value of all time.

This announcement will be read by hundreds of automobile dealers as well as prospective retail buyers. To those dealers who wish to know if there is any open territory, we will say that Maxwell sales contracts for 1916-17 are being signed now by our traveling salesmen. There will be some changes—particularly in the allotment of territory. Therefore, interested dealers, wherever located, should write us now.

**Maxwell**  
Motor Company - Detroit, Mich.

Nothing like it has ever been offered for the money.

Just consider, complete electrical equipment for starting and lighting; speedometer; demountable rims; one-man top; rain-vision windshield;—and every other device for the comfort and convenience of the owner.

Every thing that the expensive cars have. And good looks, comfort and economy of operation—that some of the others haven't.

There has been a nation-wide demand for Maxwell cars at the former price; there will be an overwhelming demand for these cars at the new price of \$595.

And this proves that the American public has admitted and verified our unqualified claim that the

**Maxwell Motor Car is the Big, Outstanding Motor Car Value in the Country Today.**

### WHAT THE MAXWELL PRICE INCLUDES

Longstroke, high speed, four-cylinder motor; 5 to 40 miles an hour gear; 20 to 25 miles to the gallon of gasoline (average).

Irreversible steering gear; automatic motor lubrication by splash and pump; 600 to 1,000 miles per gallon of oil.

Thermo-siphon cooling.  
A running-in oil clutch, so smooth as to make the driving of a novice as free from gear-clashing and from sudden jerks as that of a seasoned driver.

Tall, narrow, racing type Maxwell-made radiator.  
Maxwell-made axle—beam front and semi-floating rear; highest quality heat-treated alloyed steel.

Gasoline tank in cowl; short, accessible gas line to carburetor.  
Maxwell-made stream-line body, well finished in every detail. Deep, comfortable upholstery.

30 x 3 1/2 tires all around, non-skid on rear, average life 8,000 to 10,000 miles. Demountable rims.

Tire carrier at rear, with extra rim.  
Substantial, Maxwell-made crowned fenders and lightning-covered running boards.

Electric starter, electric lights, electric horn.  
High-Tension Magneto, an independent source of ignition.

One-man top with quick-adjustable curtains—storm proof.  
Rain-vision, adjustable, ventilating windshield. High grade speedometer.

The Maxwell Touring Car is a full five-passenger car. Every Maxwell model seats comfortably the number of passengers which it is rated to carry.

Compare these Maxwell features with those of cars selling at higher prices.